

REMARKS

As a preliminary matter, the drawings are objected to for the reasons set forth in numbered paragraph 3 of the present Office Action. Applicants amend Figures 2 and 3, as indicated in the attached hand-corrected figures, and believe that these amendments obviate the Examiner's objections to Figs. 2 and 3.

Claims 1-21 are all the claims pending in the present application. Claims 1-8, 13-16, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Wambach et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,097,369), hereinafter referred to as Wambach. Claims 9, 10, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Wambach in view of DeStefano et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,075,531), hereinafter referred to as DeStefano. Claims 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Wambach in view of Gregg et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,963,195), hereinafter referred to as Gregg. Finally, claims 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Wambach in view of Gregg, and in further view of Jim Boyce "Microsoft Windows NT Workstation 4.0 User Manual", 1999, pages 207-208 (hereinafter referred to as Boyce). Applicants traverse these rejections at least based on the following reasons.

§ 102(e) Rejections (Wambach) - Claims 1-8, 13-16, and 21

The Examiner rejects claims 1-8, 13-16, and 21 for the reasons set forth on pages 4-9 of the present Office Action.

With respect to independent claim 1, Applicants submit that Wambach does not teach at least, "(a) setting a portion of a full screen as a pointing screen," as recited in claim 1. That is, with respect to this particular feature, the Examiner alleges:

Setting a portion of a full screen as a pointing screen; (Wambach Figure 3 and column 2, lines 34-56 and column 4, lines 41-62) Wambach teaches a hand-mounted motion-sensing device that communicates with a computer. Wambach teaches that all mouse functions including the motion and click functions, are performed by the glove and user hand motions while moving a cursor on a video display screen. Wambach also teaches the select function where the operator has selected the drag and click function on the glove and the corresponding action on the display is a highlighted area or box representing a selection area.

In response, Applicants submit, as the Examiner acknowledges, that Wambach only relates to using a glove and user hand motions to perform certain functions of a mouse, including the motion and click functions. However, nowhere does Wambach even mention setting a portion of full screen as a pointing screen. Further, even if, *arguendo*, Wambach teaches that a drag and click function can be performed by the glove of Wambach, the disclosure of Wambach still does not satisfy the claimed feature in which a portion of a full screen is set as a pointing screen, as the drag and click function is not mentioned in the context of setting a portion of a full screen as a pointing screen.

Further, with respect to claim 1, at least since Wambach does not teach “(a) setting a portion of a full screen as a pointing screen,” the remaining operations of claim 1 clearly are NOT met by Wambach. For example, Wambach clearly does not teach at least, “determining whether desired information to be pointed at is included in the set pointing screen,” because, as indicated above, Wambach does not even mention setting a portion of a full screen as a pointing screen. Figure 3 of Wambach, which is cited by the Examiner with respect to operation (b) of claim 1, only shows a user looking at a cursor 36a on a display, however there is no indication of a user setting a portion of a full screen as a pointing screen; also, there is no indication of a determination being made as to whether desired information to be pointed at is included in a set

pointing screen. Therefore, at least based on the foregoing, Applicant submits that independent claim 1 is patentably distinguishable over Wambach.

Applicant submits that dependent claims 2-8 and 13-16 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency from independent claim 1.

Further, with respect to dependent claim 3, at least because Wambach does not teach setting a pointing screen, Applicants submit that Wambach does not teach at least, “(c11) determining whether the desired information is located on the left or right of the pointing screen, when it is determined that the desired information is not included in the pointing screen,” as recited in claim 3. That is, even if, *arguendo*, Wambach does teach that a cursor can be moved left or right based on movements of a user’s hand (as the Examiner alleges), nowhere is the specific limitation of claim 3 taught or suggested by Wambach. Applicants submit that dependent claims 4 and 5 are patentable for reasons similar to those set forth above with respect to claim 3.

Further, with respect to dependent claim 8, at least because Wambach does not teach determining whether desired information is included in a pointing screen, clearly Wambach does not teach at least, “wherein the pointing screen is moved by moving the sensor beyond at least one of a horizontal motion range and a vertical motion range, when it is determined that the desired information is not included in the pointing screen in step (c),” as recited in claim 8.

With respect to independent claim 21, Applicants submit that this claim is patentable at least for reasons similar to those set forth above with respect to claim 1. That is, Applicants submit that Wambach does not teach at least, “an information selection step of creating a

pointing screen at a portion of a full screen at a user's option such that the pointing screen includes at least one piece of information to be executed," as recited in claim 21.

Therefore, at least based on the foregoing, Applicants submit that Wambach does not teach the subject matter set forth in each of claims 1-8, 13-16, and 21. The subject matter of claims 1-8, 13-16, and 21 are also non-obvious over Wambach.'

§ 103(a) Rejections (Wambach / DeStefano) - Claims 9, 10, 17, and 18

Claims 9, 10, 17, and 18 are rejected for the reasons set forth on pages 9-12 of the present Office Action.

First, Applicants submit that dependent claims 9, 10, 17, and 18 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency from independent claim 1. DeStefano does not make up for the deficiencies of Wambach. That is, neither Wambach nor DeStefano, either alone or in combination, teaches or suggests the novel combination of limitations set forth in claims 9, 10, 17, and 18.

Further, with respect to dependent claim 17, the Examiner alleges that DeStefano teaches the features set forth in this claim. However, Applicants submit that neither of the applied references teaches or suggests at least, "wherein the step (a) comprises preparing a size menu used for setting said at least one of the horizontal size and the vertical size," as recited in claim 17. That is, setting the horizontal size and the vertical size relate to the pointing screen, as described in claim 9, however the pop-up menus, toolbars, etc., as mentioned in DeStefano, only relate to selecting a particular selection mode, as the Examiner acknowledges. Nowhere does DeStefano teach or suggest preparing a size menu to set vertical and horizontal sizes of a

pointing screen. Therefore, at least based on the foregoing, the features set forth in claim 17 are not taught or suggested by the applied references, either alone or in combination.

§ 103(a) Rejections (Wambach/Gregg) - Claims 11 and 12

Claims 11 and 12 are rejected for the reasons set forth on pages 13-14 of the present Office Action.

First, Applicants submit that dependent claims 11 and 12 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency from independent claim 1. Gregg does not make up for the deficiencies of Wambach. That is, neither Wambach nor Gregg, either alone or in combination, teaches or suggests the novel combination of limitations set forth in claims 11 and 12.

Further, with respect to dependent claim 11, the Examiner acknowledges that Wambach does not teach or suggest, “a speed at which the pointing screen is moved is set,” as recited in claim 11, however the Examiner alleges that Gregg makes up for this particular deficiency. Applicants traverse this argument. That is, as the Examiner acknowledges, Gregg only relates to adjusting the speed of a pointer. And, as indicated in the arguments above, Wambach does not even mention setting a pointing screen. Therefore, based on these facts, it is clear that Gregg does not teach or suggest setting a speed at which the point screen is moved.

§ 103(a) Rejections (Wambach/Gregg/Boyce) - Claims 19 and 20

Claims 19 and 20 are rejected for the reasons set forth on pages 14-17 of the present Office Action.

First, Applicants submit that dependent claims 19 and 20 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency from independent claim 1. Neither Gregg nor Boyce makes up for the deficiencies of Wambach. That is, neither Wambach, Gregg nor Boyce, either alone or in

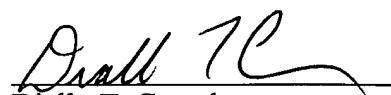
combination, teaches or suggests the novel combination of limitations set forth in claims 19 and 20.

Further, with respect to dependent claim 19, Applicants submit that this claim is patentable at least for reasons similar to those set forth above with respect to claim 11, as Boyce only relates to adjusting speeds of a pointer (like Gregg) but nowhere does Boyce refer to preparing a speed menu used for setting the speed at which a pointing screen is moved. Therefore, at least based on the foregoing, Applicants submit that dependent claim 19 is patentably distinguishable over the applied references, either alone or in combination.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,


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23373

CUSTOMER NUMBER

Date: April 7, 2005

AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.111
U. S. Application No. 10/090,643

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. Q68481

AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS

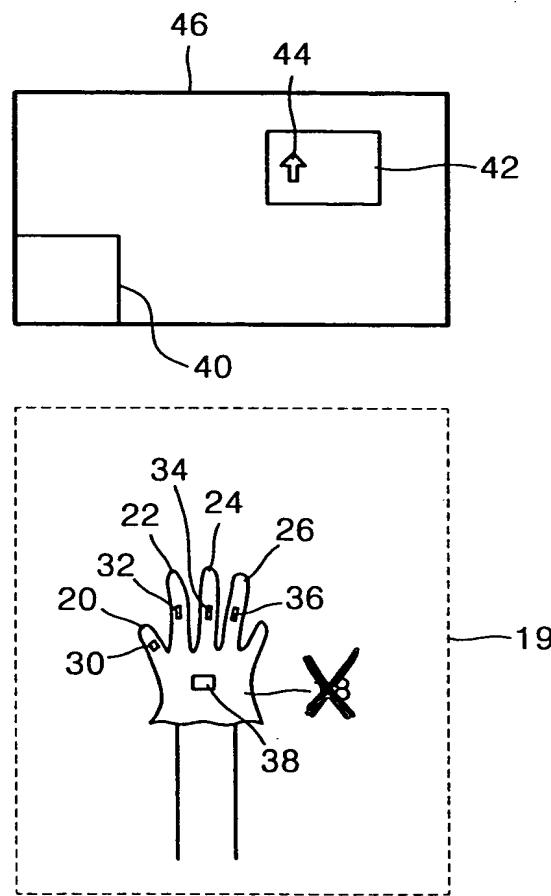
FIG. 2 and 3 are amended herein.

Attachment: Replacement Sheets for FIG. 2 and 3, and Annotated Figures 2 and 3
(showing changes made)



Inventors' Names: Jean-Yves VILLET, et al
Title: METHOD FOR POINTING AT INFORMATION IN
MULTI-DIMENSIONAL SPACE
Appln. No.: 10/090,643 Filed: 03/06/2002
Sughrue Ref. No.: Q68481
Sughrue Telephone No.: (202) 293-7060
Annotated Sheet for Figure 2

FIG. 2





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Annotated Sheet for Figure 3

FIG. 3

